DR. BRADLEY IN BELLEVUE.

A MAN WHO RUINED HIMSELF IN

THE INTEREST OF SCIENCE.

He Experimented with Cocaine when the

Brug was New, and was Overpowered by It—Arrested as a Forger and Thief.

During the past two months several prom-

inent physicians have been victimized by a swindler, who by forged letters written on pre-

scription blanks would procure hypodermic syringes, each of which was accompanied by a

dose of morphine.
Dr. Robert F, Morris of 133 West Thirty-

fourth street was one of those swindled. He

caused a notice of the case to be inserted in

Yesterday morning, between the hours of 3

and 4 o'clock, Dr. Everett Herrick of, 126 Madison street was disturbed by the night bell. De-

scending to the hall door, he beheld an ema-

ciated, sallow-looking man, who nervously

handed him the following letter, written on the prescription blank of Dr. N. M. Shaffer. 31 West

Thirty-sixth street:
"DEAR SIR: Will you please oblige me and send me your hypodermic syringe by the bearer.

Mine will not work properly, and so, as the case is one of convulsions, am obliged to dis-turb you. Yours, &c., U. M. S." Dr. Herrick had read the notice of Dr. Mor-

ris, and at once suspected the man to be the swindler. He handed him a box containing the hypodermic syringe, and then turned him

over to Policeman Moran of the Nineteenth precinct. The prisoner was recognized as Dr.

Charles Bradley of Chicago. He was afterward taken to Jefferson Market Police Court. Dr.

Herrick and Dr. Morris refused to prosecute

the Medical Journal.

Lowell, Curtis, Warner, Stockton ad Howells the Lions Yesterday at the Rendings for International Copyright. pappears that what every one wants to is the American author. There was just and a crowd to see six or seven of the guild in oekering Hall yesterday, as THE SUN'S Longa correspondent describes as stampeding in gestreets of that city to get a look at John L. silivan. And there was this difference in per of the authors over the pugilist, that it 1\$2 to see the former and nothing to see van. Even at the hour set for the authors ppear it was not easy to get within hair a lek of the hall. The sidewalk, steps, and od stairway were densely packed, and the and was so surcharged with enthusiastic dinterest that when THE SUN reporter sched the head of the stairs a lady remarked bim: "I am not certain that I have reused any of my skirts, but I've got here, any ur." She instantly added: "Excuse me; I

sistook you for some one else." the large hall could not have been more empletely filled had the affair taken place in loten. Even the passageways behind the irs were blocked. And a nicer audience or was seen, and could not have gathered m. It was largely feminine, to be sure, but tras eminently dignified, comfortable, intellitras eminently dignified, comfortable, intellight, and good looking. Whether the moral of is is that the authors could do better from a familiary point of view by exhibiting themselves than by writing is a point for them to ender over.

is it that the authors could do better from a feminary point of view by exhibiting themoves than by writing is a point for them to pader over. There were forty-five men and one woman on its stage—all presumably American authors, it the seats filled up, and before the readings sean, they were subjected to close and deliberts exercitiny. For some unaccountable read their hair obtruded fisself into this examination and it would not down. Whether it was seause the Rev. Edward Eggleston had the cemest and central place, and had brought is massy locks with him all on end, it is now so late to decide. But, excepting in the winswood one store on Fourteenth street, where so only family that consists solely of ladies and solid hair is exhibited, there never was such a sowing of capillary accomplishment. Among so forty-five heads only two were bald, and asse were possessed by men suspected of aving forced themselves into the coterie, possibly as fathers of authors or as rejected confibutors. At all events, it impressed itself you the assembly in the audience chairs that iterary work is a wonderful preservative of as hair. In other respects, barring Messrs, lowell, Curtis, Stockton, Page, Warner, Johnsson, Riley, and Howells, who are all either all oboding or thoughtful-looking men, the sage group was not at all notable. Any thirty-sere men in the body of the house would have nade a prouder exhibit than the thirty-seven amelias authors, whoever they were and vivisoever they were there on the stage.

The aeven gentlemen in whom the public preservative of the young poet James Whitcombility, who consented to read again yesterday. Mr. James Russell Lowell, who needed not the vord "Honorable" prefixed to his name on the popularias, which give him a vigorous, hearty appearance. His lace is more intellectual than beymake it. It is of an English type. His bar is not so gray as his beard, which is nearly white and is continued by the sharp points of his long white moustaches is was clad all in black, and haid no share is not longer

and he told this little story about it in these words:

"Pardon me if I give you a little of its history, but it is curious. The first edition of the Bglow Papers' was published. I think, in 18if. When the proofs were ready a blank leaf was left on this page. This didn't seem to me dreadful, but it shocked the printers, and I sat down and composed the first copy of Courted. The printers used as much of it as they need to fill the page and threw away the rest. After the book was out I began to hear of it from every quarter of the globe. People said they wanted the rest, I went to the printers and looked for the copy, but it had gone. During the early part of the war I finished it—I am not sure to its advantage."

After his reading Mr. Lowell introduced Mr. Blehard Malcolm Johnston, of whom Mr. Lowell said that he "was a native of Georgia, and now a resident of Baltimore." Mr. Johnston is an elderly gentleman, and read a pleasant plee called "The Early Majority of Mr. Thomas Watts."

Mr. Lowell next introduced Mr. Charles Dudler Warner, of whom he said: "When so many law spent a summer in his garden he hardly yeds an introduction." Mr. Warner is in apparance something the same style of man as Mr. Lowell, He wears his hair in the same way and has the same free growth of beard, but his face is thinner, his nose is more pronounced,

Ar. Lowell. He wears his hair in the same way and has the same free growth of beard, but his face is thinner, his nose is more pronounced, and his beard is gray instead of white, as Mr. Lowell's is. He is a much taller man and of spare build, and the very soul of sensitiveness shines through his countenance. He chose "The Hunting of the Bear" to read, and he seemed to easy it almost as keenly as the audience, which is saying a great deal. He read in a firm, distinct voice, and with such skill as aquired a little of the ability of an actor and a great deal of sympathy with his subject. His eyes twinkled, and his mouth needed control at these is so geometric and his count needed control at these is prince albert coat and black trousers, his only ornament was a pair of eye glasses.

required a little of the ability of an actor and a groat deal of sympathy with his subject. His expes twinkled, and his mouth needed control at sincest so containg one was his own fun. He were a Prince Albert coat and black trousers, his only ornament was a pair of eye glasses, which he used merely to punctuate with—keeping then in the fingers of one hand, the thumb of which was hooked in his coat, and giving them a series of slakes, which were soon seen to be graded in strength, the strongest representing a period and the midest a comma. With Warner was very warmly applouded.

Mr. Lowell next introduced Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, who looked and dressed like a young basiness man. He wore a cutaway coat, sheeked trousers, and a colored cravat, and he said "arfeer" four times in introducing him, said that he had "definented with singular tower both the pathos and the humor of the colored people, and Mr. Page proceeded to prove himself deserving of this praise in the giels of those who had not read his short a cories. The one he chose was part of "Une' adhourch's Drowndin," and he read it well, so as to give the negro dialect naturally, and to bring out all the fan and all the pathos broadly. He won the most applause vouchstand to any one there.

Then came Mr. W. D. Howells, of whom it is said, in awe-inspiring gossip, that he gets ten bousand a year outside of his royalities. Mr. Lewell said of him that he introduced Mr. Howells to friends twenty years ago as "a young man beginning a life of letters, of which he has the root in him," Mr. Howells proved to be a sort, stout, round-faced man of about 200 is and weight, with a suggestion of a second can, with high throw hair carotuly combed some over his forchead and with an frongar have him he was at bashful as a choolboy on commencement day, and his yole was soft and feminine, with a slight suggestion of a lisp attending the handling of S. statem, the work and them has done at his and him was the construction of his west to his pythony of the white of the post of his by one to no color in the programme, the reading of The New Livery from "The Potiphar Fapers" by George William Curtis. Of him and it these papers Mr. Lowell said that Thackersy thirty years ago spoke terms of unqualified praise of the totphar Papers, and told me he thought were altogether the best production

of the kind American literature had produced." Mr. Lowell said that he feared he would be indiscreet if he trusted himself to speak about Mr. Curtis, whom he said he "had loved and honored so long." and whom he called "high minded and high hearted." Mr. Curtis's appearance and manner in public need no description to New Yorkers.

Mr. James Whitcomb Rilev, the author of many pleasant poems and who talks with a Western brogue, best described as a "pucker of the tongue," then recited a few verses that made a dozan of the forty-five authors wipe their eyes and clear their throats.

DANGER TO LIFE IN CHURCHES,

The Fire Underwriters Publishs Warning to New York and Brooklyn Congregations, The Committee on Surveys of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters has just issued what is called a balance sheet of heating apparatus. It is a list of buildings which have been surveyed by the inspectors of the com-mittee and found to contain heating apparatus unsafe to such an extent as to make the build-ings likely to burn down at any time. An interesting feature of the list of buildings thus in danger is the large proportion of churches, which, as the surveyors say, being heated, as a rule, only when there is to be some sort of a service, are therefore only liable to burn when a congregation is present to be burned with the church.

This list of buildings with unsafe fire anparatus is issued periodically. The latest is dated Nov. 25; the last preceding this one was issued in June. Copies of the June number were mailed to each address where defects were found, but in a very great majority of cases nothing was done to remedy the defects. The Board of Underwriters has no power in these cases to compel repairs other than the withdrawal of insurance and the reporting of the cases to the city Fire Department.

The following is a list of the churches which this report says are now in danger of burning down from the causes named:

The Camal Street Presbyterian Church, 15 and 17 Greene street, defective heating apparatus.

Annonciation Roman Catholic Church, Kingsbridge road, corner 131st street, defective heating apparatus.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street, defective heating apparatus. Christ Church, Riverdale avenue, furnace and smoke pipe defective.

Centenary Methodist Episconal Church, Washington. The Board of Underwriters has no power in

pipe defective.
Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington avenue, corner 193th street, defective heating apparatus Knox Presbyterian Church, Second avenue, corner of Seventy-second street, cold-air boxes, hot-air pipes of furnace, and a portion of gas brackets dangerously out of order.

St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Third avenue, near 170th street, defective heating apparatus.

First Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue, corner of Eleventh street, defective heating apparatus.

Sixth Saptist Church, 644 Sixth avenue, defective heating apparatus.

Weish Congregational Church, 208 East Eleventh street, defective heating apparatus.

an portion of gas-brackets defective.

Of all the buildings reported as having dangerous defects the churches number one in seven in this city, but in Brooklyn about one-half the reported buildings are churches. These are as follows:

Christ Church, Bedford avenue, corner of Clymer street, defective furnace.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Bridge street, near Myrthe avenue, defective heating apparatus.

St. Francis de Sales Church, 1,575 Broadway, defective beating apparatus. eating apparatus.
Carroll Park Methodist Church, Carroll, near Hoyt. Carroll Tark Methodist Church, Carroll, near Hoyt street, defective heating apparatus.
Grace Lefective heating apparatus.
Grace Lefective heating apparatus.
Fort Green Tresbyterian Church, 50 and 61 Consellers, and the Consellers of the Conseller

canton street and North Emot pace, access register of furnace.

Trinity laptist Church, Patchen and Green avenues, defective heating apparatus and hot air pipes.

German Preshyerian Church, Bost to 862 Willoughby avenue, defective smoke flue and pipes.

German Preshyerian Church, Third avenue corner of Fifty-second street, defective heating apparatus.

In Jersey City the Bergen Street Baptist Church, Clinton corner of Madison avenue, is reported to have dangerous furnaces, smoke pipes, and gas brackets. The East Avenue Baptist Church in Long Island also has defective heating apparatus. According to the committee of the Board of Underwriters, the defects in the churches here mentioned are such as to endanger the buildings and the lives of those who worship in them.

Among other buildings mentioned in this report are the New York Press Club, at 120 Nassan atreet; Holbrook Hall, at Park avenue, southwest corner of Sixty-second street; Stand 163, Fulton Market; the Wall House, Bedford avenue, corner of South Fifth street, Brooklyn; the Park House, Plainfield, N. J.; the Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, and the Osborne House, Isle of Wight, Staten Island. The hotels mentioned are, according to the report, in a particularly dangerous condition, and are included in the list of buildings reported dangerous last June. if furnace. Trinity Baptist Church, Patchen and Green avenues,

## DIED OF HYDROPHOBIA.

It Took Four or Five Men to Hold William

Nasauld On His Bed. William Nasauld, the German furrier, who was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital on Sunday morning, a victim of hydrophobia, resulting from the bite of a Newfoundland dog on Sent. , died at 7% o'clock yesterday morning. The physicians are fully satisfied from all the symptoms that it was a genuine case of rabies. It was expected that the victim would have lived for a day or two longer, as he had not reached the third stage of the disease, in which complete paralysis occurs. About twenty minutes before his death he was seized with severe convulsions. Dr. Barnett, the house surgeon, who had special charge of the patient and was fully acquainted with the history of the case, having attended Nasauld when he came to the hospital, the day after he was bit-

came to the hospital, the day after he was bitten, said:

"From the moment of his arrival at the hospital the last time, that is, on last Sunday, the
man seemed to abandon all hope of recovery.
He frequently told the nurse he would never
get well, and constantly harned upon the cublect. He passed a very quiet night, but of course
he did not sleep. In fact, he did not sleep more
than half an hour altogether after his admission. At 7 o clock this morning he called the
female nurse who was on duty to his bedside,
and in a quiet manner told her that all he
wanted was that she should remain near him.
Soon afterward very severe spasms seized him,

female nume who was on duty to his bedside, and in a quiet manner told her that all he wanted was that she should remain near him. Soon afterward very severe spasms selecthin, and it required four or five nurses to hold him down, although he had a strait lacket on. He suffered terrible agonies. The spasms and convalsions lasted for fifteen minutes. Then they ceased, and he died a few minutes of exhaustion.

Mr. O'Leary, proprietor of the furrier shop in which Nusauld worked, said:

"Nasauld wasfadrinking man, and was under the influence of higner when he was bitten. He was on the verge of defirium tremens, and I had thought o' sending him to the hospital. He had hold of the dog with his right hand when it bit him. His blood was in a sufficiently bad condition to account for gaugrene of the wrist that followed the bite. The horse, which was bitten at the same time by the dog, is perfectly well, and has never shown any symptoms of hydrophobia. On the day before he went to the hospital he was drinking heavily, and I believe he would be nive to-day had not his system been run down with alcohol.

An autopsy will be made in the case this evening, and a microscopic examination made of portions of the brain, muscle, and spinal cord. The inquest will be held to-day by Coroner Rooney.

RICHMOND, Nov. 29,-The State Board of Canvassers were engaged all day yesterday footing up the returns of the recent election and considering contests. At a late hour last night the figures showed that the Democratic night the figures showed that the Democratic vote in the State was 119,505 and Republican 119,380, a Democratic majority of 426. In the five counties in which the Democrats had no candidates for the House the vote for Gov. Lee in 1885 was 3,352, and in the two counties in which the Republicans had no House candidates Wise in the same year received 618 votes, making the estimated Democratic majority in the State 3,160.

## More Schwab Attachments.

Judge Donohue has granted additional attachments against the property of Emanuel Schwab, the surviving member of Schwab & Son, upon the application of creditors holding claims aggregating over \$15,000 for goods sold and delivered. They are in favor of Abegg Daeniker & Co. for \$4.746.25; Simon Guiter-man, \$3.172.80; Loch & Schenfeld, \$2.331.59; William Schroeder & Co., \$3.018.90; Walter H. Graef & Co., \$2.797.33; Hardt & Lindigens, \$1.892.47, and C. A. Auffmordt & Co., \$904.54.

OUR CHAMPION VICTORIOUS. THE MAN WHO NEVER LOST A MATCH

The Dublin Champion Finds that Phu Casey Plays Better at Home than Abroad-Law-tor Takes Off His Shirt and His Shees.

The much-talked-about finish of the inter national games of handball between sx-Alderman Phil Casey of Brooklyn and Mr. John Lawlor of Dublin, were played in Brooklyn yesterday. It will be remembered that the match was to be twenty-one games up, for 1,000 a side and the championship of the world, ten games to be played in Ireland and eleven here, and that our champion crossed the Atlantic last summer and was defeated in the first series of games in Cork by six to four. So when the rivals met yesterday, Mr. Casey had to win seven games before Mr. Lawlor could score five in order to win the match. The contest drew lovers of the lively game from long distances. Among the hundreds packed in the gallery, mostly at Reaufort Club. Dublin, backer of Lawler: Mr. John J. Broderick, a crack player from St. Louis; Thomas P. Cook, former champion of America: Barney McQuade, present champion of New York; James Dunne, Brooklyn's sec-ond best man at the game; Assemblyman

ing Messrs. Courtney. Johnson, Henderson. Giddings, Breen, Reynolds, and Riley. The fact that the Brooklyn man had been beaten in the first of the games abroad did not shake the confidence of his backers at home. shake the confidence of his backers at home, and they were greatly in the majority; but there were many present who were familiar with the reputation and skill of the man from Dublin, and they freely took offers of two to one or less against him. Brief sketches of the champions will enable outsiders to understand somewhat the interest manifested in the games.

Mr. Casey was born in Queen's county, Ireland, about forty years ago, He stands just of feet high in his shoes, and weighs about 190 pounds. He measures 42 in che saround the chest, and is of fine muscular proportions without being at all fat. He began playing handball twenty-five years ago. He soon became an expert player, and his fame

Peter McCann, Philip Dwyer, Philip Duffy, and

other nimble ball handlers and sports, includ-

became an expert player, and his fame spread among admirers of the game. He was first matched against veteran Barney McQuade of New York in 1868, for \$500 a side. He won the match. His next public essay was in Chicago, where he played a double-beating the Western cracks, Judge and Brady, for \$250 a side. Mr. Casey has played in Philadelphia. San Francisco. Sacramento, Marysville, Montreal, and other cities with unvarying success. He gained his title of champion, by winning every single-handed match in which he has played for money.

John Lawlor, like the American champion, is a man of light, clear complexion, with pleasant blue eyes and sandy moustache. He was born in Pennsylvania, of Irish parents, twenty-six years ago. He was taken to Iroland the chest, and tips the scale at 143 pounds. He measures 37% inches around the chest, and has the physical development of a spry middle-weight pugilist. He sprang into handball play when ist. He sprang into handball play when

handball play when 12 years old, and soon became skilful in the nin-ble game. His first notable match was in Dublin, when he dofeated Keefe, the pride of Carlow. Lawlor then beat Kenny of Dublin, winning in five games. Kenny scoring but four aces in the rubber. He continued to play the strongest placers with varying luck, meeting defeat twice five games. Kenny scoring but four aces in the rubber. He continued to play the strongest players with varying luck, meeting defeat twice at the hands of Dan Browning of Limerick in hard-fought games. Two months later he again met Browning in the best of twenty-one games for £190 and the championship of Ireland. Lawlor won by 11 to 7. At a world's tournament in Cork he won first money and a costly gold medal presented by Alderman Hogan. In this tournament he defeated sixteen competitors, including James Dunne of Brooklyn, R. Hogan, J. Leary, and Browning.

The new court in which the games were played is said to be the linest in the country, It is under the management of the Brooklyn Hand Ball Club, of which Mr. Casey is President. The court proper is sixty-five feet in length and twenty-four feet in width. The front wall, against which the ball is driven, is thirty-five feet high. It has a facing of white marble so perfect that it insures an accurate rebound of the ball. The side walls are faced with Portland cement. The back wall of the court is twelve feet high. The floor is of hard white-pine planks, four inches wide, and two inches thick. The whole court is admirably arranged for displaying the line points of the game. The finishing touches were put on the new court only a short time before the men began play. It was cold and somewhat damp.

Little difficulty was experienced in selecting

gan play. It was cold and somewhat damp.

Little difficulty was experienced in selecting
a referee and umpires. Mr. Thomas P. Cook
was chosen referee. Barney McQuade was appointed umpire for Casey, and John Manuing
looked after the interests of Lawlor.
A volley of applause from the gallery greeted pointed umpire for Casey, and John Manning looked after the interests of Lawlor.

A volley of applause from the gallery greeted the Irish champion when he appeared in the court at 12:51 P. M. in the rig of a boxer, with the addition of a thin undershirt and minus spikes in his shoes. The applause redoubled four minutes later when the American champion entered the court in similar dress. He immediately grasped Lawlor warmly by the hand, and then tossed him a little black bail of the American regulation pattern, an inch and three-quarters in diameter. Offers of \$75 to \$50, and \$60 to \$50 on Casey were now quickly made and as quickly taken. Lawlor in the mean time stepped over the black line drawn neross the centre of the white court, gave the ball a bound, and sent it flying to the front wall. Serving with remarkable rapidity and force, and running, leaping, and hopping faster then any player was ever seen to do before in this country, he soon discovered that Phil Casey in Cork and Phil Casey in Brooklyn were two very different players. Whether Lawler sent the ball straight and high from the centre, carromed from the players. Whether Lawler sent the bands the and high from the centre, carromed from the front on to the side walls, ordrove it in straight liners low down from corners or elsewhere. Phil liners low down from and forged ahead from the

and high from the centre, carromed from the front on to the side walls, ordrove it in straight liners low down from cerners or elsewhere. Phil got there every time and forged ahead from the start, and that, too, with half the apparent force expended by the smaller man. Expects at the game saw within ten minutes from the start that Casey was too long in the reach for his nimble rival of symmetrical physique. Casey showed better judgment in service and recovery. He used either hand with equal facility and strength, while lawlor depended mainly upon his right and hard serving, nided by his alertness and endurance; but Casey moved very rapidly when occasion required it, and his apparently easy strokes, made with a wonderful wrist motion, combined with great flexibility of lingers and nowerful forcarm, sent the ball against the wall with as much force and swiltness as though propelled by a racket. The marker called game in lifteen minutes, Casey line ing won it by 21 to 10.

When the men appeared for the second game Lawlor was stripped to the buff, and was covered with persetration. According to agreement to change balls every game, an Irish ball was used. It was white as snow and an inch less in diameter than the American black ball. "Are they going to play with marbles?" inquired a voice from the upper gallery. The only response to this query was: "A hundred agin lifty Casey wins the match. No one took it up, and that was the last bet offered.

Play was resumed with increased energy on the part of Lawlor, and with more care and coolness on Casey's side. The liftle white nummeg was followed with increased energy on the part of Lawlor was the match. No one took it up, and that was the last bet offered.

Play was resumed with increased energy on the part of Lawlor was the match. No one took it up, and that was the last bet offered.

Play was resumed with increased energy on the part of Lawlor bags serving dangerously low and scored evenly with Casey in the first haif of the game. Casey's eyes then grew accustomed to

ran out the game in 25 minutes, with a score of 21 to 11. Lawlor having gained one are more than in the first game.

In the third game it was clearly apparent that the match was between a boy and a man. Lawlor continued on a keen jump, while Casey saved himself, piled up his acces steadily, making the match look like dollars to doughnis in his favor. A voice called out. "What did we pay our five dollars for, Charley?" The laughter that followed this sally seemed to sting the Dublin man. He served the bail with the speed of light, low, low down, but Casey returned it with a lightning kick that made the sightseers in the gallery shake the rapters with applause. Casey won the game in 29 minutes by 21 to 11.

The fourth game was played with a new and fresh little white Irish ball. Phil had got the hang of the thing and he went in for fun, giving Lawlor more than he could attend to in earing for his little joker. The game ended in 11 minutes, Lawlor scoring only three acces to Casey's twenty-one.

The little game was the best of the series.

Casey's twenty-one.

The lifth game was the best of the series.
Lawlor kept alongside of Casey for a quarter of an hour, while the marker called "four all."
"five all." following with "six all." before Casey drew ahead of the 1rish lad. Casey made game in 23 minutes the second.

twenty-one to thirteen in his favor. This was Lawlor's highest score during the match.

Thirteen finutes after opening the sixth game the core was 18 to 8 in favor of the Alderman. Seven minutes later he had the required 21 to Lawlor's 8.

The Dublin man appeared in his bare feet for the seventh and last game. His toes were rosy through the exertion, and he skipped over the cold, damp floor of the court as though he enjoyed the sport; but the cool and wary Casey outplayed him at all points, scoring 16 aces to Lawlor's nothing. Casey won the game and match in 16 minutes, the score for the game being 21 to 7.

Following is the full score:
Casey-21, 21, 21, 21, 21, 7 total, 147.

Casey -21, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21, Total, 147. Lawlor-10, 11, 11, 3, 13, 8, 7. Total, 63. Aces by service-Casey, 44; Lawlor, 25. Casey and Lawlor will play a four-handed match later on in the week against James Dunne and Barney McQuade. The proceeds will be presented to the Irish champion.

A BIG TIME IN NORWALK.

The Town Painted Red Over the Installs tion of a Grand Army Chaptain,

NORWALK, Nov. 29 .- The Rev. Edward inderson, paster of the First Congregational Church, was to-day installed as Chaplain-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic of the United States. Gov. Lounsbury and his staff, brilliantly uniformed, Department Commander Taintor and his staff, the Commanders of Connecticut posts, the posts of Fairfield county, and the two local companies of the Connecticut National Guard took part in the parade to the armory, where the installation exercises took place. The installing officer was Mayor Bulkley of Hartford, and the exercises included music by the bands, speeches by distinguished guests, and cheers for the chap lain. In his address Chaplain Anderson said he would not deny the story published recently that he had butchered Confederate prisoners, that he had butchered Confederate prisoners, but he wanted to add that whenever he had murdered them he had cooked and eaten them. After the exercises the line was reformed and the column moved to Lockwood's Hall and the Athenaum, where banquets were served, the Grand Army guests being entertained in one hall and the civilians in the other. Letters of regret from Gen. Sherman, Gen. Schoffeld, Gen. Sherfdan, Gen. Kounts, George DeForest Barton of the Loyal Legion, and other soldiers were read. One of the letters was from R. B. Hayes of Fremont, Ohlo, who regretted that he was so busy this month that it was impossible for him to leave home.

This evening the Fourth Regiment band gave a concert in the Armory.

for him to leave home.
This evening the Fourth Regiment band gave a concert in the Armory.
All of the public buildings and many private residences were handsomely decorated with flags and bunting, while the streets were densely crowded all day.
Chaplain Anderson is a native of Boston. His father, the Riev, Rufus Anderson, was for many years Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions. He was chapian of the Thirty-seventh Regiment. Illinois Volunteers, of which Gen. Black, Commissioner of Pensions, was Major, but resigned after a few months service, and was made Commissioner of Pensions, was Major, but resigned after a few months service, and was made Commissioner of Pensions, was Major, but resigned after a few months service, and was made Command of the cavalry brigade of Wilson's Corps, serving in northern Alabuma and southern Tennessee, and later was sent to the Gulf in command of the subdivision of Grenada, Miss.

A Glass of it Thrown in Mamle Mahon's Face by a Mysterious Somebody.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 29.-Miss Mamie Mahon, attractive and about 18 years old, works in Varieny & Hayes's box factory and boards at 178 Duncan street, this city. Last evening she was proparing to go to a ball, when some one knocked at the door of the house and inquired for her. The knock was answered by the mistress of the house, who asked the person to step in, but he or she de-clined. She then called Miss Mahon, who came down stairs and went to the open door.

clined. She then called Miss Manon, who came down stairs and went to the open door. Immediately the lady of the house says she heard a cry:

"On I'm blinded!"

She also heard a glass fall on the sidewalk and somebody running away. The girl's face, hands, and back had been terribly burned by vitriol. The walls and carpet in the entry also bore evidence of the effects of the fluid. The glass from which it was thrown was found on the sidewalk, and is a common barroom tumbler. The lady of the house described the person last night as a woman, but this morning is not sure. She says the person was dressed in a rubber coat or gossamer, she is not sure which, and held an umbrella in front of the face. The voice was disguised by something held in the mouth. Persons across the street say it was a man in a rubber coat.

Miss Mahon first said that she did not know that she had an enemy in the world, but afterward said she thought that the deed might have been done by some one who had cause to be jealous of her.

This morning Dr. Collins said he did not know whether Miss Mahon would lose her eyesight or not, and could not tell until the bandages could be removed, which was impossible yet.

Some time yesterday afternoon a man bought some vitriol at Underhill's drug store, but the

possible yet.

Some time yesterday afternoon a man bought some vitriol at Underhill's drug store, but the clerk could not describe him. It was a common occurrence, as the diluted acid is used by workmen to clean their hands.

## A CLERGYMAN ON TRIAL.

He Is Called Upon to Answer Serious Charges

CLEVELAND, Nov. 29 .- The trial of the Rev. E. Hildreth, D.D., pastor of the Lorain Street Methodist Episcopal Church, on charges preferred against him by the Rev. R. B. Pope, D. D., pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, began to-day. Dr. Pope charges Dr. Hildreth with immoralities covering a period of twenty years, said to have been committed in different places where he had charge and at Lake Side. The investigating committee consisted of the Rev. Messrs. Mather of Galion, Hallock of Doylestown, Hartupee of Medina. Relser of Screve, Dawson of Wellington, Warner of Millersburg, Baxter of Elyria. Lyon of Delaware, and Booth. The prosecution was represented by the Rev. Messrs, Wheeler of Pittsburgh, and Stroup of Wooster. Dr. Hil-dreth's counsel was the Rev. Leroy Belt. D. L., the Rev. B. F. Whitlock, and the Rev. J. Men-dership.

the Rev. B. F. Whitlock, and the Rev. J. Mendenhall.

The investigation was conducted as secretly as possible. No reporters were permitted to be present, and a large number of ministers and laymen knocked for admission in vain. There was a large number of witnesses for Dr. Hildreth from Canada, Norwalk, and other places. Only two witnesses appeared against Hildreth to-day. They were Dr. Pope and Dr. Reyner of Jackson, Mich. At noon Dr. Pone grew uneasy and telegraphed to the Rev. George Hickey of Jackson:

"Come to Cleveland in the name of the Church, and testify in the Hildreth matter."

Nearly the entire day was occupied in the examination of Dr. Pope.

## A HOWLING ANARCHIST.

He is Fined Pifty Dollars for Shooting off

his Mouth. CHICAGO, Nov. 29 .- Paul Wolf, who was arrested yesterday for threatening to blow up state Attorney Grinnell with a bomb, was before Justice White to-day. Two policemen testified to hearing his speech, made in a saoon where a number of well-known revolutionists were gathered. Wolf said: "If we tions were gathered, won said: If we had done as we should have done the night the jurors returned their verdict, we would have gone in a body and blown each juror's house and himself to—. But walt a while, and we will be revenged. Yes, we will be revenged, and that pretty soon. The man that doesn't carry a bomb in his pocket is no man at all, and inside of a month or two we will blow up Grinnell and—" orinnell and—"
At this point be was choked off and escorted to the police station. Justice White fined him \$50 and put him under bonds to keep the peace, Wolf said he was drunk and didn't know what he was achor. ie was saying.

No Smuggled Trousers Allowed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 .- The Trensury Department has informed the Collector of Cusoms at Boston that the two pairs of trousers, two conts, and one yest, which were found careully concealed upon the person of Mrs. Mehibach Duffy upon her arrival at that port from bach Duffy upon her arrival at that port from Germany, can only be released upon payment of the appraised value of the goods, \$52. Similar action has been taken in the case of Mrs. Charlotte Welman of St. Louis, who is charged with attempting to smuggle into New York on her return from Europe silks, satins, velvets, dress goods, &c., to the value of \$151, by concealing from in a bundle of soiled clothes and also about her person.

Five Thousand People Go to Rochester. Oswego, Nov. 29 .- A mammoth excursion over the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad passed through this city to-day, e route to Rochester. The excursion consisted of seven special trains, comprising ninety-two coaches and drawing room cars carrying over 5,000 people. The excursionists came from the eastern and middle division of the road, and go to Bochester by the new Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh line to that city.

THE JEWISH MINISTERS.

DISCUSSIONS OF THE FORMS OF WOR-

Changes Proposed in the Matter of Devo-tional Music-A Rabbi's Dissertation on the Benediction-Concluding Exercises,

The Jewish Ministers' Association of Amer-

a concluded its seventh semi-annual session yesterday with two sittings in the synagogue of the Ahawata Chesed Congregation at Fiftyfifth street and Lexington avenue. The first session was in the daytime, in the school room under the temple, and the final session was in the evening. In the afternoon the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil of the Temple Emanuel on Fifth avenue presided. Rabbi Wise of this city said that he had learned from personal investigation that there were 155 Jewish children in the New York Reformatory, and that they have to instruction in their religion. Furthermore, Dr. Wise continued, there are sent to farms in the West from this city every year 150 Jewish children. These children undoubtedly grew up, the Habbi sald, to be lights in society, but all the same they were lost to Judaism. The Rev. Dr. Wise offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, to appoint a committee to investigate and learn whether it would be wise to build a Jewish Reformatory for the reclamation of Jewish waifs.

Chairman Gotthell referred to the death of

the authoress and poetess Emma Lazarus in an address, and at the close of his remark said: 'We will all arise and stand, out of respect to the memory of a valiant champion of her op-

an address, and at the close of his remark said:

"We will all arise and stand, out of respect to the memory of a valiant champlon of her oppressed brethren and a poetess by the grace of God."

Two essays were read. "Talmudic Analecta" was the title of an essay in German by the Rev. Dr. Kohut of the temple Ahawath Chesed. Dr. Kohut pointed out, in an ingenious manner, several errors in the Aruch or Dictionary of the Talmud, the Jewish book of legendary lore. The Aruch was written 400 years ago.

Then Dr. Samuel Adler. Emeritus rabbi of Temple Emanuel, 78 years old, in a surprising effort of memory, spoke without notes for half an hour in a dissortation on the so-called benedictions with which the Hebrew daily ritusly was formerly interspersed. Every enoyment of ordinary life was in ancient times made the occasion for the utterance of a pions benediction. Dr. Adler quoted from the two versions of the Talmud long passages, with equal case in either version, to the delight of the rabbis, to whom this feat is a proof of unfailing powers of mind. Dr. Adler, quoting passage after passage from the Talmud, substantiated his argument by which he traced the custom of uttering benedictions back to the benediction offered by Ezra, the Prophet, on the occasion of reading the law in public after the return of the sews from their capitivity in Babyion.

The Rev. Dr. J. Leucht in picturesque and pictured him at his worship, and his describtion was so vivid that Rabbi Wise interrupted the essayist and said the description was so near to what some Jews do now that it would offend if not insult them. Chairman Gotthell said that the description was expressly litted to Jews who lived years ago, and so long as the description was true it should be heard. Rabbi Wise shook his head and insisted that Rabbi Leucht intended to open a gulf between the orthodox and the reformed Jews, which the new prayer book had been intended to bridge over. The essayist's description of the Jews of the proposed on his was hose to little proud. He interru

the essayist continued, saw the introduction of a new form of wership. Public decency had to have its way, and meaningless prayers, running to and fro and in and out of the congregation ad libitum had to be done away with. Individual singing and oraying was interdicted, and the place where noise and confusion reigned for centuries became a place for public worship. "Do we wish," the Rabbi asked, "to return to the slavery of old customs suited to times long past? Not I. But reform may have gone too ar and fallen into the opposite error. We often have paid choirs, and it is said that frequently they are Christians who believe in the Trinity, or in no God at all, and so are not capable of singing understandingly the melodies which touch the heart of the Jew, or they may feel only impatience to get away to their dinner. Even Jowish choirs are a body apart from the congregation, and the charge that choirs are frivolous does not refer to any particular creed or denomination. The whole congregation should take part in the service. But how? Congregational singing is the rule in Christian churches, but Hebrews cannot undertake to follow this example in this generation. The Hebrew young men were too often in the counting room on the Subbath, and the Hebrew young ladies are shopping or staying at home. The only reliance for the brinning about of re-

churches, but Hebrews cannot undertake to follow this example in this generation. The Hebrew young men were too often in the counting room on the Subbath, and the Hebrew young ladies are shopping or staying at home. The only reliance for the bringing about of reform in congregational singing and chanting of psalms is in the children. Beligious singing should become a part of the home life of the Jews as it is the Christian homes. Jewish worship would then have a more beautiful and soul-stirring effect in the sanctuary, and would have a beneficial influence on the actions of every-day life. Finally Dr. Leucht proposed two resolutions which pledged the rabbis to advise Hebrews to employ congregational singing, and to train children in to sing.

Rabbi Wise objected that this was proposing to violate the liberty of different congregations to do as they like in such matters. Action on the resolutions was postponed.

A large congregation assembled in the evening to hear the final exercises in the Temple. The choir chanted Psalms and Rabbi Harrison of Brooklyn prayed, all the congregation standing, the men with their hats on, according to custom. Then Rabbi Kolut of the Congregation Ahawath Chesed, in a speech for the first time in his life in English, welcomed the congregational Privileges for the Poor was the subject of the essay read by Rabbi M. Jastrow of Philadelphia. He said that Jews believe they can best relieve society from the care of the poor by caring for them themselves. Take good care of the Jewish children, he said, and give them a good education and the question of caring for the religious instruction of the adult poor will take care of itself.

"The Prophet Jeremiah and His Gloomy Period" was the topic discussed by the Rev. Dr. Isrnel Aaron of Buffalo; "America a Favorable Soil for the Development of Judaism," was the Rev. M. H. Harris's subject.

It was the Rev. Dr. Wise of New York, and not the Rev. Dr. Bettleleim of Baltimore, as was mistakenly reported vesterday, who read an essay on "Angelology a

Three Burglars Caught. Patrick Sheehan, Frank Smith, and Thomas Donovan, alias Kerns, were brought before Justice Kilbreth at the Tombs Police Court vesterday. They were three of a tough quartet captured in Broadway, near Bond street, at dusk on Monday, after a struggle, by Detective Sergeants Crowley, Maguire, and Mangin as they were beginning a bold job at a Bond street warehouse. They were arraigned this morning on complaint of Michael J. Giblin, 55 Park aveon complaint of Michael J. Giblin, 55 Park avenue, Brocklyn, whose house was broken into on last Wednesday afternoon. Two suits of Giblin's clothes were taken, and a pawn ticket found on one of the prisoners called for one suit. Donovan was committed in default of \$2,000 bail for bringing stolen property into New York county; Sheeban was committed in default of \$500 for carrying burgiars tools, and Smith was discharged only to be rearrested and taken to Brooklyn by Debetive Roach on a charge of burgiary. Goorge Murphy, alias Black Jack, the fourth man arrested, was discharged last night. All the quartet are well-known crooks, and were being shadowed when they began the job that led to their arrest.

HECKERS BRAND,

A Perfect Flour

FOR FAMILY USE, For making Bread and Biscuit by the use of yeast, and also Cake, Pastry, and Biscuit by the addition of

HOW IT IS IN NEW HAVEN. The Sun Has Caught On Like All Pos

in the City of Yale. NEW HAVEN, Nov. 29 .- If anybody has the least doubt that THE SUN has increased in popularity during the past few weeks in thi city all he has to do to solve the doubt is to in terview the newsdealers. Two months ago one dewsdealer here sold 40. Suns and about 75 Worlds. At present he is selling more than 70 Suns. He now handles 50 Worlds, but how he

does it is best expressed in his own words. He

aid last night: "They send me 50 Worlds every day, but I sell

said last night:

"They send me 50 Worlds every day, but I sell only 15 on an average. My customers want The Sun, and I've got to give it to them. It's wonderful how The Sun has caught on."

Just then the newsdealer's clerk entered the store with a bundle of Evening Suns, and announced at the same time that the Ecening World had not arrived.

"Well," said the newsdealer, it's not much loss, so long as you have the Evening Sun."

He was selling 16 Evening Suns, He handles 50 Evening Worlds, but he sells only 10 or 12.

Another newsdealer was found packing up an immense bundle of Worlds.

"Sending 'em back," he said. "I've disposed of 110 Suns to-day, and I might have soid half a dozen more if I had 'em. I get 100 Worlds every day, but I don't sell more than 50 or 60. I don't lose anything, for they take back what I don't sell. Never saw anything like it. Men used to come in here who took the World as regulariy as their breakfast. They didn't have to ask for it. When I saw them coming I just handed out the World. One morning an old reader of the World came in and I just went to give him the paper as usual, without saying a word. Don't wantit, says he; give me The Sun, 'Dozens of men have followed his example since then. I've been increasing my orders for The Sun little by little for the past month, but the more I get the more the people want it."

The popularity of The Sun has increased proportionately in the small towns surrounding New Haven.

popularity of THE SUN has increased tionately in the small towns surround

A LONG LITIGATION SETTLED.

of Part Jervis People.

MIDDLETOWN, Nov. 29 .- The litigation that has continued more than twenty-five years over the title of the Fowler estate in the village of Port Jervis has been settled by a compro-mise. The property in dispute was purchased forty years ago, being then farm land, by Col. Samuel Fowler, then a wealthy shareowner in the zine mines at Franklin, N. J. Col. Fowler built largely on the property on his own account and laid out streets, and sold building lots thereon to others. His extravagant business methods soon involved him in financial

lots thereon to others. His extravagant business methods soon involved him in financial straits, and when he went to the front in 1862 at the head of the Sussex County Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers he loft his property in a state of inextricable confusion. He returned home a year later invalided by a wound, and soon afterward died at Trenton while serving as a member of Assembly for Sussex county.

Among those who had leaned large sums of money to Col. Fowler was Francis B. Wallace, then a banker and broker in New York city. At the Colonel's decease Banker Wallace appeared as a creditor of the estate in the sum of \$80,000, money loaned and purporting to be secured by deeds and mortgages covering the greater portion of the Port Jervis estate. But much of this same property had been previously conveyed by deeds to other parties, who had built upon and improved their holdings, or had been mortgaged to secure prior loans elsewhere. In a number of cases two deeds or mortgages turned up in different hands that were exact displicates. Out of these and other like irregularities sprung the litigation.

Banker Wallace died in 1884, but the suits were carried on by his executors. Recently the negotiations were begun that have now resulted in a final settlement. Under the terms of settlement all of the Fowler deeds of lots that were built upon or improved in good faith by the purchasers are confirmed and the titles made valid. But as against all other creditors and claimants, the two Misses Wallace, daughters and heles of the late Banker Wallace, secure a clear title to the grand old Fowler mansion, now in a state of neglect, with its extensive stables, conservatories, and spaclous grounds, together with several blocks of buildings and a large area of vacant lots and other valuable unimproved property.

#### HE KILLED TUREE WIVES.

him, and Justice Gorman committed him for six menths to Bellevue Hospital.

Bradicy has been in New York for about two months, and during that time has slept in hall-ways or in cheap lodging houses, with little or nothing to eat. He told Dr. Morris that he had had no food for a week. He is utterly broken down, and the doctors say that six months in the hospital will not be sufficient to cure him of the habit. When arrested he showed no concern. About two weeks ago he applied at Bellevue for admission, but was refused. He time said he had been addicted to the opium habit for years. Dr. Bradley says he is a graduate of Harvard College.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Dr. Charles H. Bradley, the physician strested in New York city for obtaining hypodermic syringes and solution of morphine from physicians by means of forged letters, has figured prominently before the public in Chicago soveral times. His case attracted the attention of the medical profession here, and many newspaper articles have been written about him. About two years ago Dr. Bradley was in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice, and resided in a fashionable quarter of the city. He was talented to a degree, and was looked on as one of the rising physicians of Chicago. He had a happy home, a devoted wife, and several interesting children. By degrees his friends and patients began to notice that his actions were unnatural. They could assign no reason for it, because every one knew he was not a drinking man. At times the Doctor would be in exceptionally fine spirits, then again he would appear unterly depressed and talk as if the hand of every man was raised against him. As these attacks of melancholy succeeded each other, and they did so with rapidly increasing frequency, the Doctor began losing his practice. Patients would call at his household furniture began to disappear into pawn shops, and at last his familiar and now shabily dressed figure was seen but little on the story. The neighbors were the first to notice his disappearance. Their attention was first di Dying Old Man Confesses that he Murdered the Mothers of his 14 Children. COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 29.-Stephney sailey, who a week ago butchered his wife and then cremated her in a furnace, has died from the effect of the wounds in his throat made by himself in attempting to commit suicide shortly after being arrested. Before dying Bailey confessed to being a triple wife murderer. He said: "I am about 70 years old. I have been married three times. I killed my first wife married three times. I killed my first wife with a club. Her name was Catharine. I buried her in the garden, and then dug her up and buried her in the graveyard. We had six children. My second wife's name was Mary. I killed her with a brick by hitting her on the head. I will not tell what I did with her body. She had one child by me, a boy.

My third wife's name was Sallie. She was unfaithful to me for a long time. My wife and I had not been on good terms for three or four weeks. That day I laid in wait for her in a footpath, and as she came along I hit her in the nead with an axe and killed her and dragged her body into the bushes until that night. Then I sent my boy to the yard for a wheelbarrow, and when he came I sent him back to the house. Then I put the body in the wheelbarrow, and when he came I sent him back to the house. Then I put the body in the wheelbarrow, and earlied it about a mile and put it

for the wife and children. On his trial for insanity Dr. Bradley incoherently told the story of his downfall, and this story he has steadily adhered to ever since.

He said he had made a special study of the use and effect of cocaine. He at first practised on animals, but a desire to watch the operation of the drug on the human system itself led him to inject some of it into his own system. Gradually but surely he found that he could not get along without it. He found also that his mind wandered, and he could not study the effects as he formerly did. He induced his wife to allow him to practise on her, and soon both were confirmed victims of the habit. Mrs. Bradley's use of the drug, however, had been of such a limited period of time that she was easily sured. The Doctor was adjudged insane and sent to an asylum. Here he remained several months, when he was pronounced cured, and once more resumed practice in the city. His next appearance before the public was on Jan. 7, 1887, when he was afrested for swindling druggists out of small quantities of cocaine by presenting orders purporting to come from prominent physicians. His old habit had returned and had again mastered him. This time he was sent to a hospital, from which he escaped. Then he was locked up in the Washingtonian Home, an institution which cares for persons addicted to the alcoholic and optum habits. The law only allows legal restraint in the Home for two weeks, and after that time Dr. Bradley walked out. He announced through the press, however, that he was completely cured.

Within the past three months, however, a local paper, in discussing "Dr. Jokyil and Mr. Hyde," casually referred to Dr. Bradley's case. This called forth a card from the Doctor, in which he said he hoped that his case would not be discussed in the press, for the reason that he was absolutely cured and industriously working to build up his broken constitution and practice. That was the last heard of him until his arrest in New York city. tae nouse. Then I put the body in the wheel-barrow, and carried it about a mile and put it in the furnace. At sunrise I started the fire, and about 8 or 9 o'clock it was found out. Sal-lie had seven children by me." In making his confession Bailey evinced no regret for what he had done.

Badly Scured Woodchoppers. NEBRASKA CITY, Nov. 29 .- For some time he shanties of the woodchoppers near Peru in this county have been subjected to almost daily raids. One night a farmer heard a commotion in his ben house, and going out saw what he thought was a man travelling off on all fours. On last Saturday night, when they returned from work, two woodehoppers, named if huff and Mann, found that an attempt had been made to break open the door of their hut, which they had left securely barricaded. There were fresh tracks about the door leading north through the woods. Leaving Mann on guard, Huff followed the tracks until they were lost in the underbrush. While beating about in the brush he nearly stumbled upon some huge black animal. It turned and he got a full view of its face. It had big protruding eyes, a broad flat nose, and from either side of an immense mouth protruded tusks fully an inch long. With a sound between a growl and a laugh the creature darted away, running on all fours.

Huff returned as quickly as possible to the hut and related his experience to Mann. They told their neighbors, and a search was instituted, but night fell before anything was accomplished. A close watch will be kept, and an attempt made to enpure the animal. saw what he thought was a man travelling off

Connecticut Hills Panning Out Well. DANBURY, Nov. 29 .- Following closely on the heels of the story that oil can be found in paying quantities in the hills of Ridgefield, a neighboring town, and the organization of a

company with a capital stock of \$12,500 to bore for it, comes the story that a mining ex-pert who has been prospecting for some time has discovered a rich vein of gold in the moun-tains near here. Danburians are excited over the prospect of an Edorado in their midst, which may make the place sought after for something besides hats and black bass fishing in the lakes near by. A Century Old Tavera Burned. LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 29 .- The Mansion House at Andover was burned this morning. The house was built over 100 years ago, and had been a tayern and hotel ever since. It was owned by the trustees of Philips Academy. The fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin. The loss is \$20.660, partially insured. The building was situated in a square in the centre of the town, one of the most desirable locations in the place.

New York who made a specialty of just that

New York who made a specialty of just that sort of work. A line was formed outside the door of their New York office. The bids ranged all the way from \$2.50 a day for the man to \$250 for the job. Most of the contractors wanted to put a charge of dynamite under one corner and blow the thing to flinders, but this could not be allowed because on three sides of the chimney were valuable buildings and on the fourth the tracks of the New York Central Railroad. The job was finally let to a man who would erect a scaffold and thus take it down piecemeal.

Man to Take Down a Chimney. The Highlands Chemical Company advertised in The Sun yesterday for "a man to go

forty miles into the country to take down a chimney." They were considerably surprised

to see how many men and firms there were in

Charles Gilroy, aged 24, who lived at 569 First avenue, was shot by Thomas Donohue in a saloon. He refused to prosecute Donohue. and was sent to the House of Detention. Gilroy was allowed to be out of his cell at 5% o'clock on Monday night, and at 8% o'clock when the turnkey went his rounds to lock up, Gilroy was missing. With an old knile he had sawed the iron bolt off a door leading to the fire escape, whence he gained the roof of a neighboring house and got away.

#### Ringing Noises

ping like the report of a pistol, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a pecu-liarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood. If you suffer from catarrh, try

Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medicine.
"I have been a sufferer from catarrh for a good many
years. I tried nearly everything I heard of with little or no benefit, until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla which I am now using with good results. I can recommend it heartily to all in need of a good medicin. --Mrs. A. R. DUNHAM, Omaha, Neb.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1: six for \$5. Prepared only by

"I used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh, and received great relief and benefit from it. The catarrh was very disagreeable, especially in the winter, causing constant discharge from my nose, ringing noises in my cars, and pains in the back of my head. The effort to clear my head in the morning by hawking and spitting was painful. Hood's Sarsaparilia gave me relief immediately, while in time I was entirely cured. I am never without the medi-cine in my house, as I think it is worth its weight in gold." —Mrs. G. B. GIBB, 1,029 Sth st., N. W., Washington, D. C. "When I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla catarrh troubled me less, and now I am entirely cured."—JANE HINEY, Lumberton, Ohio. N. B.—Be sure to get

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by

100 Doses One Bellar